

1495

Charles VIII of France occupies Naples
but withdraws and has to
fight his way back to France.

1495

(2)

The "Poyning's Parliament" met at Drogheda in 1494 (Ireland had its own parliament from the late 13th cen) and passed the famous statutes known as "Poyning's laws" in 1495. They made the summoning of the Irish parliament, and its legislation, subject to English approval and Acts of English Parliament valid in Ireland; they also forbade the holding of artillery by anyone but the

King's Deputy. The result (in what was in fact, though not formally an Act of Union) was to annihilate the Irish parliament and to destroy Ireland as a political entity.

1495

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POTNING'S LAWS Subject Ireland to English rule. The Irish Parliament at DROGHEDA hands over sovereignty to London.

After the conquest of Ireland under Henry II, English authority there gradually waned until it came to be exercised only in a small area around Dublin known as "the pale." Henry VI's accession revived English interest in Ireland, largely because the defeated Yorkists used Ireland to hatch plots against the Tudor

occupancy of the English throne, first through
Lambert Simnel, and then through Perkin Warbeck.
large sections of Anglo-Irish nobility, who had
virtually taken control of Ireland and made Dublin
their capital, supported the 2 pretenders to serve their
own cause of Irish "home rule." Rather pretender came
near success, but to stop the recurring threat,
Henry sent Edward Poynings to Ireland to subject it to
the sovereignty of England.

Early 1495

Charles VIII of France seized Naples. The Valois monarch thus broke the precarious peace that existed since the Treaty of Lodi (1454) and awakened stirring rivalries, dynastic and territorial among the major players in European politics; the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Burgundy and the Papacy. Pope Alexander VI,

Emperor Maximilian I and Ferdinand II
of Spain joined forces in the Holy League of
Venice in 1495 and ousted Charles VIII
of France from Italy.

July 6, 1495

Battle of Fornovo (Taro)

About 10,000 French troops of King Charles VIII defeated 40,000-man Italian Army (7/6/1495) under Cesalpine military glory.

1495

1912 Dates J-BK

Germany

DIET OF WORMS

Perpetual public peace.

1495

Syphilis was 1st recognized
in Europe. It killed its
human host within
months.

But it evolved to a form
that gave carriers years
to infect others

£1495

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

Was a pioneer inventor & artist
He made detailed designs for
a flying machine (first one
sketched)

His work, although ahead of
its time, shows an explosion
of interest in science

1495

1912 Dates J-BK

NIELS, a monk, is credited
with a history of Denmark
and rhymed Danish verse,
which was the 1st Danish
book printed (1495)

1495

Dry Docks for ship building
developed in Portsmouth, England

1495

1912 Dates J-BK

(1469-1521) MANUEL I, the Great

King of Portugal (1495-1521), During
the most splendid period of its history,
He sent VASCO da GAMA around the
Cape; CABRAL on the voyage, which led
to the discovery of South America;
CONTERREAL to North America; and
ALMEIDA and ALBUQUERQUE to the
East Indies

1495

(1453-1515) GONZALO of Cordova, HERNANDEZ
De AGUILAR

noted Spanish General; born at Almonte,
near Cordova. Became distinguished in War
of Queen Isabella of CASTILE against Portugal
and in the war against the MOORS,
conducting the negotiations for the surrender
of Granada in 1491. Assisted Ferdinand
of Naples against the French (1495), ultimately
driving them from Naples and earning

the little "Great Captain." Again defeated
the French (1503) establishing Spanish rule
and was appointed viceroy of Naples.
In 1507 was deprived of his office through
jealousy of Ferdinand. GONSALVO
retired to Granada

1495

1912 Dates J-BK

(1470-1498) CHARLES VIII

King of France (1483-1498). Son & successor of Louis XI. In 1494 the Duke of Milan solicited aid from Charles against Alfonso of Naples. In 1495 he conquered the country. The League of Venice was formed against him by the Pope, Maximilian I., Ferdinand of Aragon, Venice, and Milan. The army tried to prevent his return to France, but Charles VIII broke through in safety. This interference

of the French in Italy, which began in
Charles VIII reign, lasted 400 years
until Victor Emmanuel drove out the
last foreigner in 1870.

1495

1912 Dates J-BK

PIERRE DU TERRAIL, CHEVALIER DE BAYARD
(1476 - 1524)

one of the most gallant heroes of the
Middle Ages. Received his knighthood
at the Battle of Fornovo (1495), where he
first achieved great honor. Fought consecutively
against Spaniards, English, and Italians and
gained great distinction, winning such a
successful victory for Francis, over the
PILANES, as to invite the young

king to beg for, and obtain knighthood at
his hands.

During an attack in which Francesco and
Uelio were engaged at the passage of SESIA
(1524) he was fatally wounded.

One of the greatest characters of the Middle
Ages and known as

" le Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche."

1495

Expulsion of Jews
from Lithuania

1495-1521

1912 Dates J-BK

Spain & Portugal
EMANUEL the Great of
Portugal.

c1495

1912 Dates J-BK

Italy
Peter de' Medici was
drawn from FLORENCE.

c1495

Leonardo's Last Supper